ceived against the recovery are at various stages of consideration. One of the manufacturers, namely, M/s Fulford (India) Limited have filed a Writ Petition in the Delhi High Court against the recovery and obtained Stay of further proceedings in the matter. The case is now listed for hearing on 30th July, 1985.

Setting up of a Bench of Allahabad High Court in Western U.P.

*97. SHRI SHANTI TYAGI:
SHRI KAPIL VERMA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jaswant Singh Commission for setting up a bench of the Allahabad High Court in Western U.P. has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so what are the recommendations of the Commission; and

(c) whether Government have taken by decision in the light thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASOKE KUMAR SEN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Jaswant Singh Commission submitted its Report to the Government on 30th April, 1985.

(b) and (c) Government is examining the Report of the Commission.

शाहजहांपुर जिले में टेलीफोन सेवा का अस्त-व्यस्त होना

*98. **श्री शिव कुमार मिश्र :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जून के अंतिम सप्ताह में आफिसर्स कालोनी शाहजहांपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में लगभग सभी टेलीफोन करीब 5–6 दिन तक खराब रहे जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लोग अफसरों संपर्क न कर सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या इस संबंध में कोई जांच की गई है ; और

(ग) सरकार भविष्य में इस प्रकार सेवा की अस्त-व्यस्तता को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है ?

संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा): (क) जी, हां। 25–6–85 को भारी वर्षा के कारण 50 पेयर भूमिगत केबिल क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया था। इस केबिल से आफीसर कालोनी को सेवा प्रदान की जाती थी। केबिल क्षतिग्रस्त होने से 39 टैलीफोनों पर दुष्प्रभाव पड़ा था। 29–6–85 को दोष दूर कर किया गया था। 30–6–85 को केबिल पुनः क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया और 1–7–85 को इसे ठीक कर दिया गया था। इसके बावजूद माननीय संसद सदस्य और जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के टेलीफोन वैकल्पिक मार्ग से जोड़कर 26–6–85 को ही चालू कर दिये गये थे।

(ख) केबिल आवरण चटकने के कारण पानी चला गया जिसके फलस्वरूप केबिल क्षतिग्रस्त हुआ। दोष का पता लगाकर उसे ठीक किया गया। इस बारे में जांच करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया।

(ग) भूमिगत केबिल नाजुक होते हैं और उनमें दोष की संभावनाओं को कम करने के लिये अनेक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। कस्बों में विभिन्न जनोपयोगी एजेंसियों के बीच और अधिक प्रभावशाली समन्वय स्थापित करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ताकि खुदाई कार्यों में समन्वय रखा जा सके। जैली भरे केबिलों का प्रयोग बढाया जा रहा है क्योंकि इनमें जल प्रवेश प्रतिरोध की क्षमता अधिक है।

Boards for legal aid to the poor

*99. SHRI AMARPROSAD CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI S. W. DHABE:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) how many States have set up Boards for legal aid to the poor;

(b) what are the names of such States and how much grant has been given to them during the last two years;

(c) whether any evaluation has been made, in respect of the work done by those boards and if so, what are the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to have comprehensive legislation for legal aid to the poor; and

(e) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASOKE KUMAR SEN): (a) and (b) The details regarding the States and Union Territories which have adopted the Model Scheme evolved by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes constituted by the Government and of those which have their own legal aid schemes, furnished by the Committee, are given in Statement I. The details of grant in-aid given by the Committee to the Boards during the last two years are given in Statement-II.

(c) According to the information furnished by the Committee, an evaluation of the work done by the Board in UP was made in 1982. The UP Board was only at the take-off of grant-in-aid given by the Committee has taken up evaluation of the work done by the Delhi Board and is also contemplating to take up similar work of the Gujarat Board.

(d) and (e) The Committee is engaged in formulating a comprehensive legislation on the subject of legal aid to the poor but has not yet finalised its recommendations in this regard.

Statement –I

The States and Union Territories which have adopted the Model Scheme evolved By the Committee for implementing Legal aid schemes

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Karnataka
7. Madhya Pradesh
8. Maharashtra
9. Meghalaya
10. Orissa
11. Rajasthan
12. Tamil Nadu
13. Uttar Pradesh
14. Delhi
15. Pondicherry

The States and Union Territories which have their own legal aid scheme

1. Haryana
2. Kerala
3. Manipur
4. Nagaland
5. Punjab
6. Sikkim
7. Tripura
8. West Bengal
9. Goa, Daman and Diu

Statement - II

Grant-in-Aid for State Legal aid Boards during the last two years 1983 and 1984

S. No.	Name of the State Legal aid and Advice Board	Amount of grant (Rs.)
	1983	
1.	Union Territory of Pondichery	25,000
2.	Bihar State Legal Aid and Advice Board . . .	50,000
3.	Meghalaya State Legal Aid and Advice Board . . .	50,000
4.	Orissa State Legal Aid and Advice Board . . .	50,000
5.	Government of Nagaland (Law Department)	1,00,000
6.	Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Board . .	50,000

S. No.	Name of the State Legal aid and advice Board	Amount of grant (Rs.)
7.	Delhi Legal Aid and Advice Board . . .	2,00,000
8.	Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee	3,45,186
	1984	
1.	Sikkim State Legal Aid and Advice Board . . .	7,500
2.	Rajasthan State Legal Aid and Advice Board . .	1,000
3.	Government of Goa, Daman and Diu	25,000
4.	Meghalaya State Legal Aid and Advice Board . . .	75,000
5.	Orissa Legal Aid and Advice Board	1,00,000
6.	Kerala Legal Aid Society High Court of Kerala Cochin (But refunded later on) . . .	50,000
7.	Tamil Nadu Legal Aid and Advice Board . . .	1,00,000
8.	Karnataka Legal Aid and Advice Board . . .	40,000
9.	Government of Madhya Pradesh.	1,57,500
10.	Pondicherry Legal Aid and Advice Board . . .	20,000
11.	Delhi Legal Aid and Advice Board through Delhi Administration.	4,74,000
12.	Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee . . .	3,18,000

Condition of Digboi Refinery Plant

*100. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the plant and machinery of Digboi Refinery are obsolete and in worn-out condition;

(b) whether some of them are even unsafe for operation; and

(c) if so, whether, after nationalisation of the refinery in October, 1981 Government have taken any steps to replace the obsolete and worn-out plant and machinery to ensure safety and efficiency of the refinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) While no Unit has become unsafe for operation, extensive maintenance and replacement of equipment is being done as and when required to ensure continued safe operation.

Import of cement

†491 SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import cement during the current financial year;

(b) if so, what are the countries from which the cement will be imported and the amount of cement to be imported from each country; and

(c) what are the details of the import rates *vis-a-vis* the rates in those countries and the total annual indigenous production of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN): (a) and (b) Contracts for import of cement have been entered into by the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., who are the sole canalising agency for import of cement, with GDR, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia for about 75,000 MTs each.

†Previously Unstarred Question No. 55 transferred from the 23rd July, 1985.